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**EXCELENCIA  
SEVERO  
OCHOA**

# **BSC Update: MONARCH model**

Oriol Jorba, Sara Basart, Jaime A. Benavides, Francesco Benincasa, Dene Bowdalo, Matthew L. Dawson, Enza Di Tomaso, Jerónimo Escribano, María Gonçalves, Marc Guevara, Elina Karnezi, Martina Klose, Francesca Macchia, Gilbert Montané, Vincenzo Obiso, Miriam Olid, María Teresa Pay, Herve Petetin, Carles Tena and Carlos Pérez García-Pando

**Atmospheric Composition Group  
Barcelona Supercomputing Center**

**22/07/2019**

**11<sup>th</sup> ICAP WG meeting - Tsukuba (Japan)**

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  - SDS-WAS

# Overview of the MONARCH model and status of BSC forecast

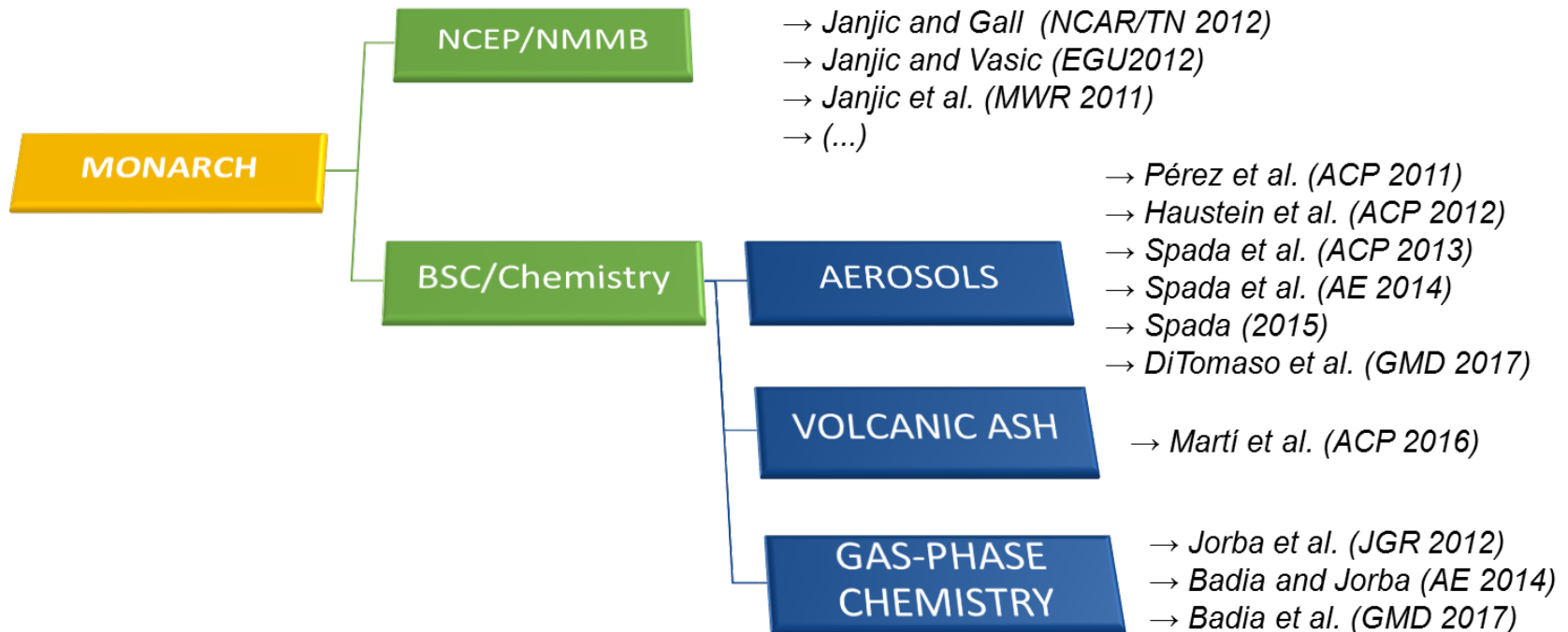


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# The MONARCH model

- **Multiscale**: global to regional (up to 1km) scales allowed
- Fully **on-line** coupling: weather-chemistry feedback processes allowed
- Enhancement with a **data assimilation** system

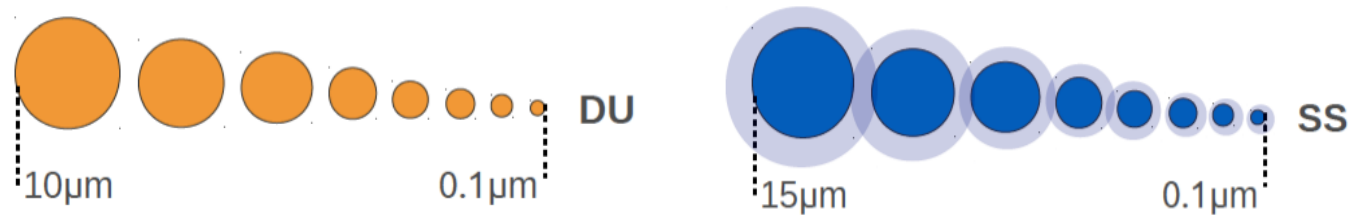




# Aerosol Scheme

## Sectional

dust (DU)  
sea-salt (SS)



## Bulk

Black Carbon (BC)



Organic Aerosols (OA)

Primary Organic Aerosols (POA)

Secondary organic aerosols (SOA)

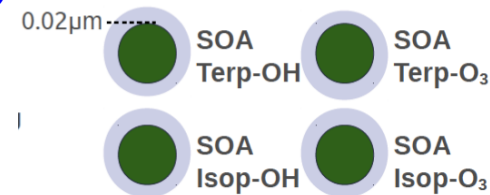
4 gaseous tracers (OH, O<sub>3</sub>, TERP, ISOP). Online emission (MEGAN)

4 aerosol-phase hydrophilic tracers

2-product scheme of Tsigaridis and Kanakidou (2007)

Oxidation by OH and O<sub>3</sub> and gas-particle partitioning

Anthropogenic SOA from Toluene and Xylene under development



Sulfate (SU):

4 additional prognostic tracers (SO<sub>2</sub>, DMS, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)

3 online or climatological oxidants (OH, O<sub>3</sub>, HO<sub>2</sub>)

gas-phase oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub>, DMS and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> by OH

aqueous-phase oxidation by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub>

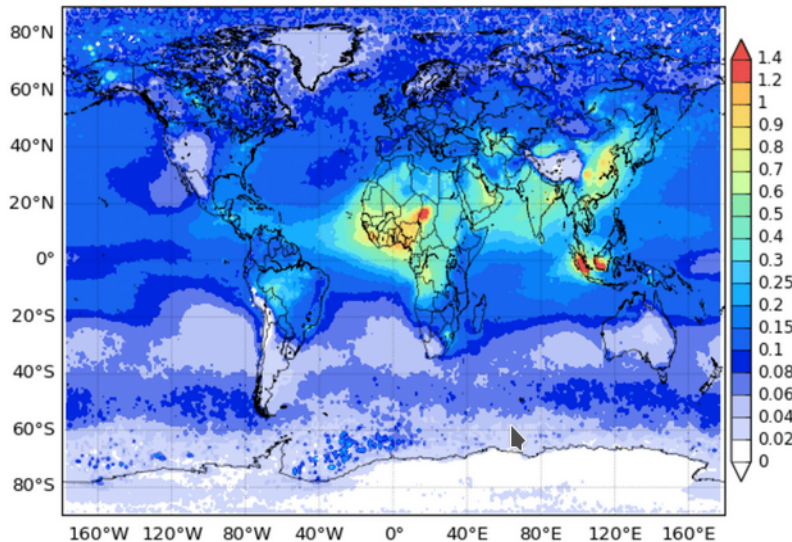


Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>) and Ammonium (NH<sub>4</sub>): as calculated by EQSAM thermodynamic equilibrium model but not evaluated yet

# MONARCH forecasts

## Global

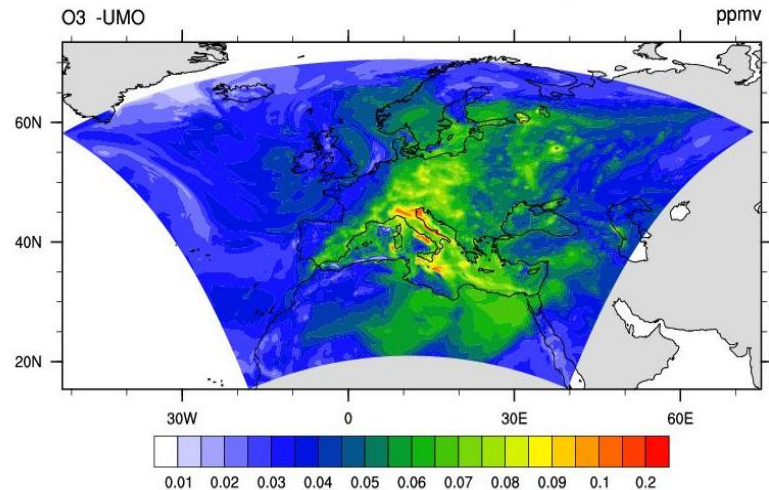
NMMB-MONARCH-b015 AOD550  
2015



- ✓ MONARCH contributes to the **ICAP global forecast aerosol** multi-model ensemble  
<http://icap.atmos.und.edu>

## Regional

20100715 at 12UTC



- ✓ **BDFC** and **SDS-WAS** dust forecast
- ✓ Candidate model **CAMS\_50.11**
- ✓ It will be implemented in **CALIOPE** ([www.bsc.es/caliope](http://www.bsc.es/caliope))  
AQ Forecast System for **EU** and **Spain**

# BSC ICAP Current forecasts and plans

CURRENT FORECASTING – DEVELOPED/AVAILABLE – UNDER DEVELOPMENT - PLANNED

DOMAIN	GLOBAL (ICAP)	REGIONAL North Africa, Middle East and Europe (SDS-WAS)	REGIONAL Europe/Iberian Peninsula/Urban Areas (CALIOPE)
Model	MONARCH	MONARCH	CMAQ (DREAM for dust) <b>MONARCH</b>
Status	QO	O	O
Meteorology	Inline: NMMB	Inline: NMMB	Offline: WRF-ARW <b>Inline: NMMB nesting</b>
Resolution	<b>0.7x0.5 deg</b>	0.1x0.1 deg <b>0.03x0.03 deg</b>	0.1x0.1 / 0.04x0.04 / 0.01 x0.01
levels	<b>48</b>	40 <b>60-70</b>	30 <b>60-70</b>
DA	<b>LETKF</b>	<b>LETKF</b>	NA <b>LETKF</b>
Assimilated Obs	<b>MODIS DT+DB (DU)</b> <b>MODIS DT+DB (ALL)</b>	<b>MODIS DT+DB (DU)</b>	NA <b>MODIS DT+DB (ALL)</b>
Aerosol Species	<b>DU, SS, BC,</b> <b>POA, SOA bio,</b> <b>SOA anthro, SOA fires, SU, NI</b>	DU	CMAQ (AERO5) <b>MONARCH aerosols</b>
Gas phase chemistry	<b>CBM-IV</b> <b>CB05</b> <b>ONLINE and CLIMATOLOGY</b>		<b>CB05</b> <b>CB05</b>
Emissions	<b>HERMESv3 (HTAP v2)</b> <b>MEGAN ONLINE</b>		EMEP, MEGAN / HERMES, MEGAN/ HERMES MEGAN
Bio. Burn. Emissions	<b>GFAS NRT</b>		NA <b>GFAS NRT</b>

# Developments



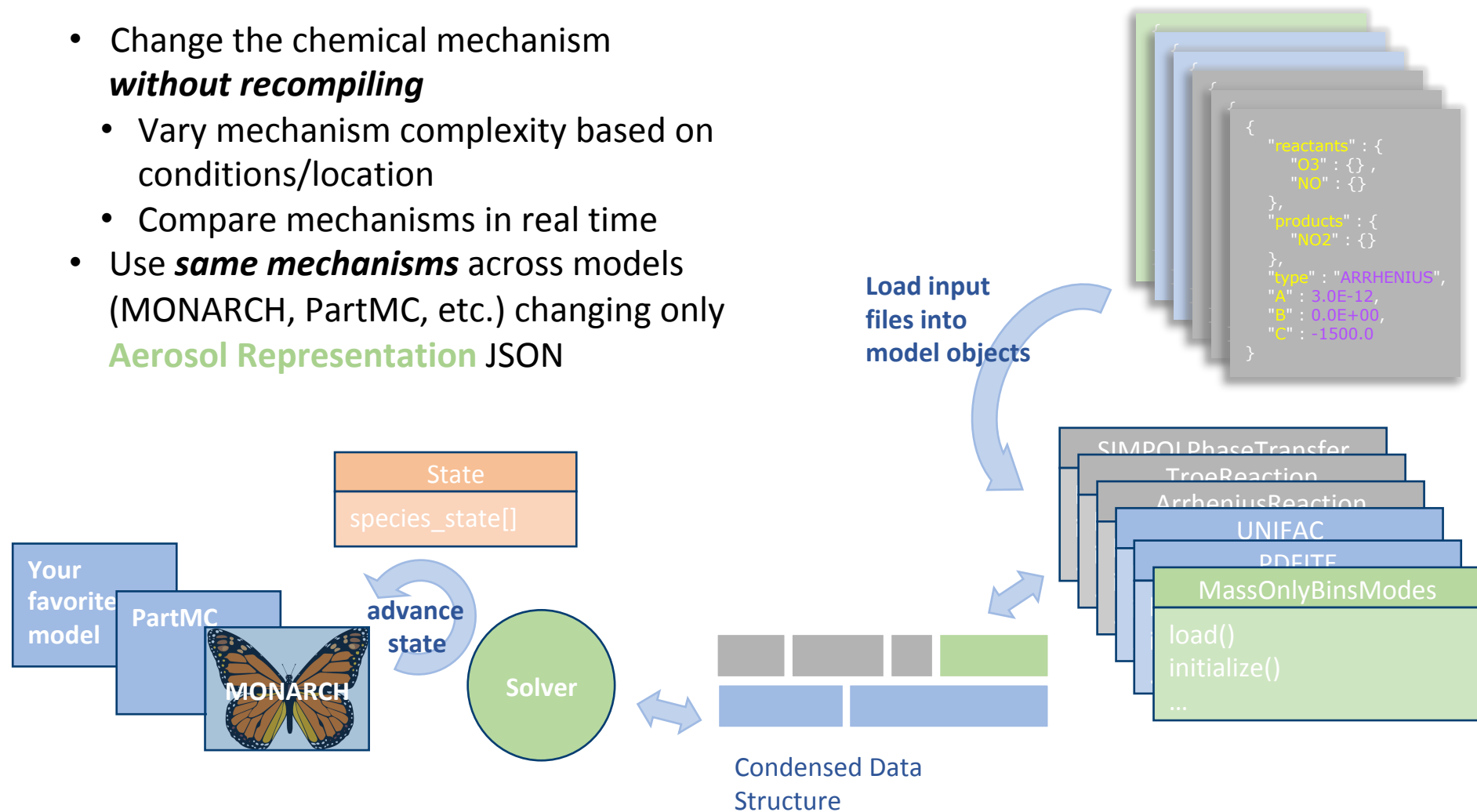
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# Extending the flexibility of chemistry solvers in MONARCH: Chemi More (Matt Dawson)

- Change the chemical mechanism **without recompiling**
- Vary mechanism complexity based on conditions/location
- Compare mechanisms in real time
- Use **same mechanisms** across models (MONARCH, PartMC, etc.) changing only **Aerosol Representation** JSON



ACRONNiM



BROWNING

The PartMC library is available at: <https://github.com/compdyn/partmc>

# HERMESv3: The High-Elective Resolution Modelling Emissions System

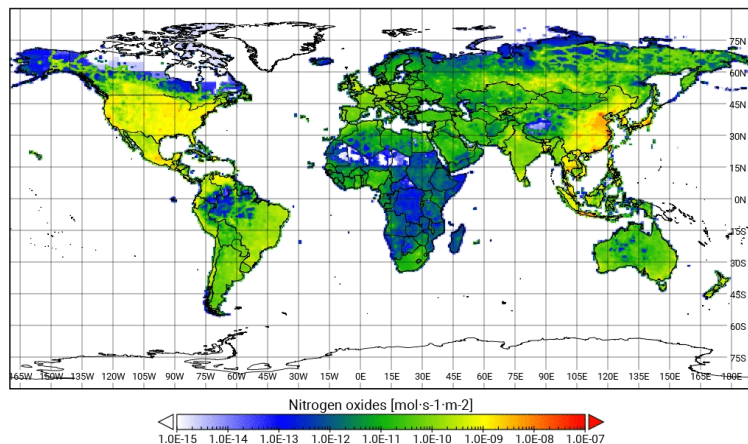
A python-based, parallel, open source and multiscale emission modelling framework that **processes and estimates gas and aerosol emissions** for use in atmospheric chemistry models.

global-regional module  
(HERMESv3\_GR)

bottom-up module  
(HERMESv3\_BU)

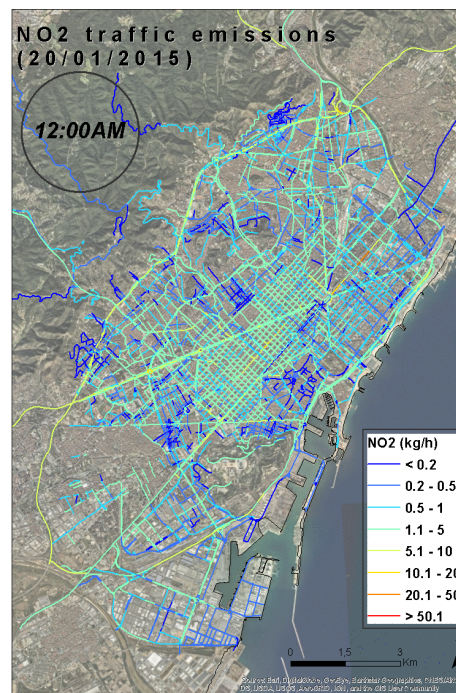


ECLIPSEv5a nitrogen oxides transport emissions - Regular (1.4x1.0deg)  
Time: 2015-01-23 00:00 +0000

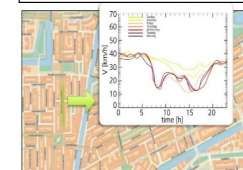
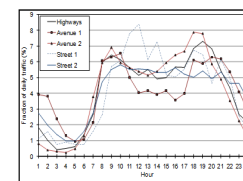


[https://earth.bsc.es/gitlab/es/hermesv3\\_gr](https://earth.bsc.es/gitlab/es/hermesv3_gr)

Guevara et al. (2019, GMD)

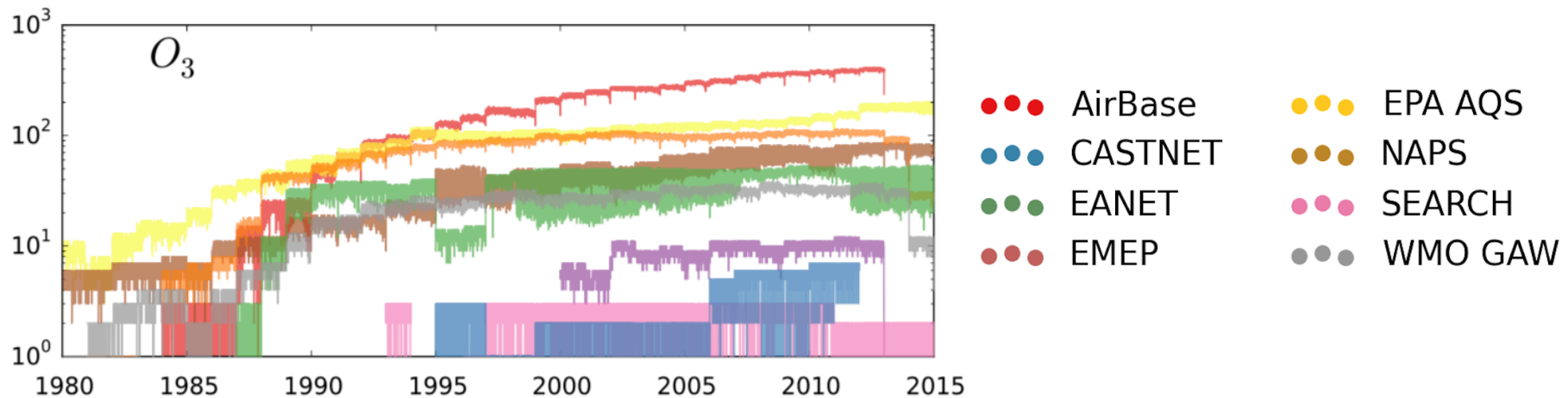


TOMTOM MAPS



# GHOST: Globally Harmonised Observational Surface Treatment

- With time, more and more observations from different reporting networks are becoming available to the atmospheric chemistry community.



- GHOST provides a framework for the harmonisation of an exhaustive number of data/metadata fields that may provide some use to scientists when using the observations in analyses.

# Projects



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# BSC contribution to CAMS

Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) is one of six services that form Copernicus, the European Union's Earth observation programme.

CAMS is implemented by ECMWF on behalf of the European Commission.

- CAMS\_84 Phase I and II: Validation – Dust in the Mediterranean
- CAMS\_81: Global and Regional emissions – Service evolution on temporal profiles
- CAMS\_50 Phase II: Regional production – MONARCH Candidate model
- CAMS\_43 Phase II: Global aerosol development - Shortwave radiance assimilation
- CAMS\_95: Aircraft Support and Maintenance Service – Dust forecasts

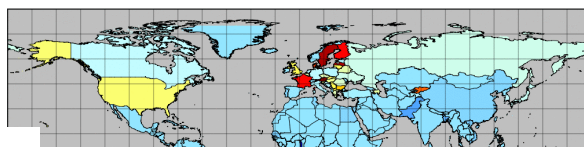
# CAMS-81: new temporal profiles

Development of gridded temporal profiles that take into account differences across:

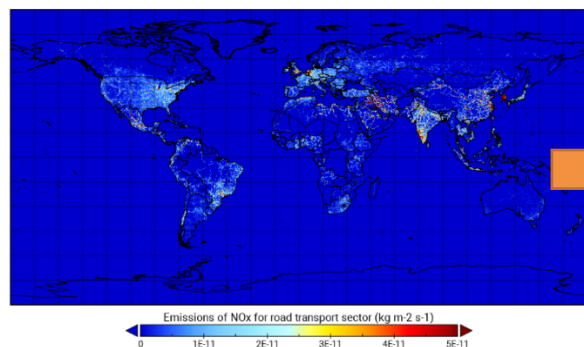
- Sources (energy and manufacturing industry, residential combustion, traffic and agriculture)
- Countries and regions (climatological and sociodemographic aspects)
- Pollutants ( $\text{NO}_x$ , CO, NMVOC,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_x$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$ ,  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_4$ )

**Monthly, daily, weekly and hourly profiles**

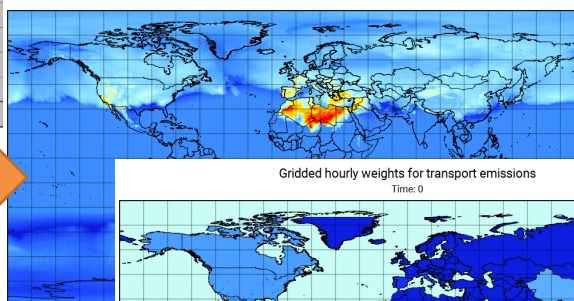
Gridded monthly weights for energy  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions



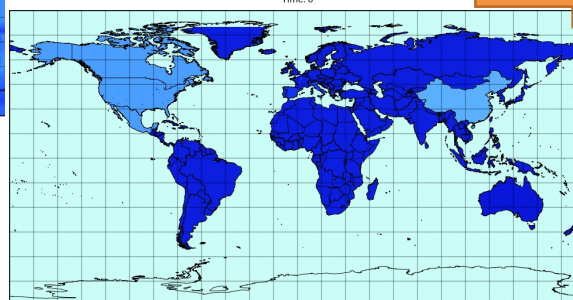
**Annual emissions**



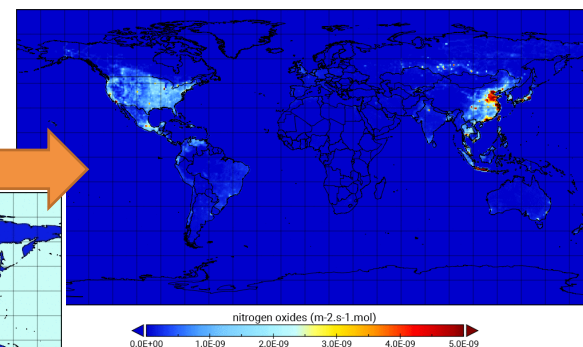
Gridded daily weights for  $\text{NO}_x$  residential



Gridded hourly weights for transport emissions  
Time: 0



**Hourly emissions**



# CAMS-43: WP3 on SW radiance data assimilation

Simple 1D-Var code

Shortwave radiative transfer models:

- CDISORT, DISORT, FLOTSAM (implementation in the 1DVar in development)

Which variables to control?

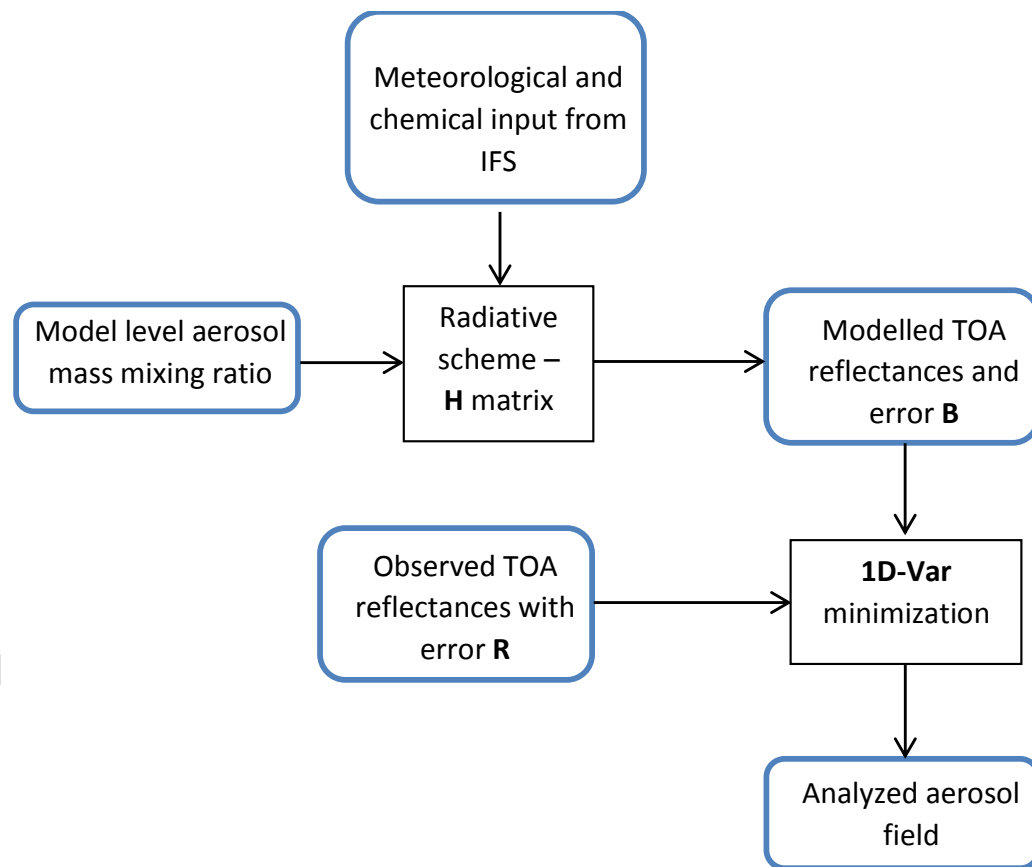
- AOD per aerosol type
- AOD vertical profiles
- Aerosol size distributions
- Surface reflectance

Observations:

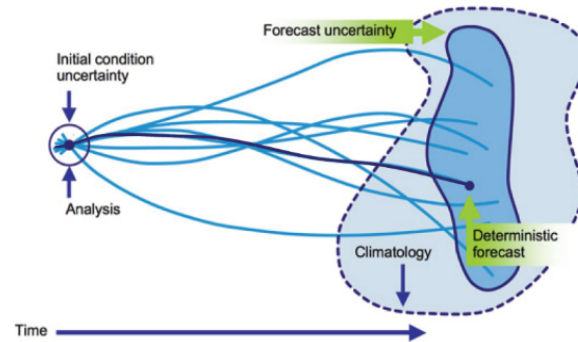
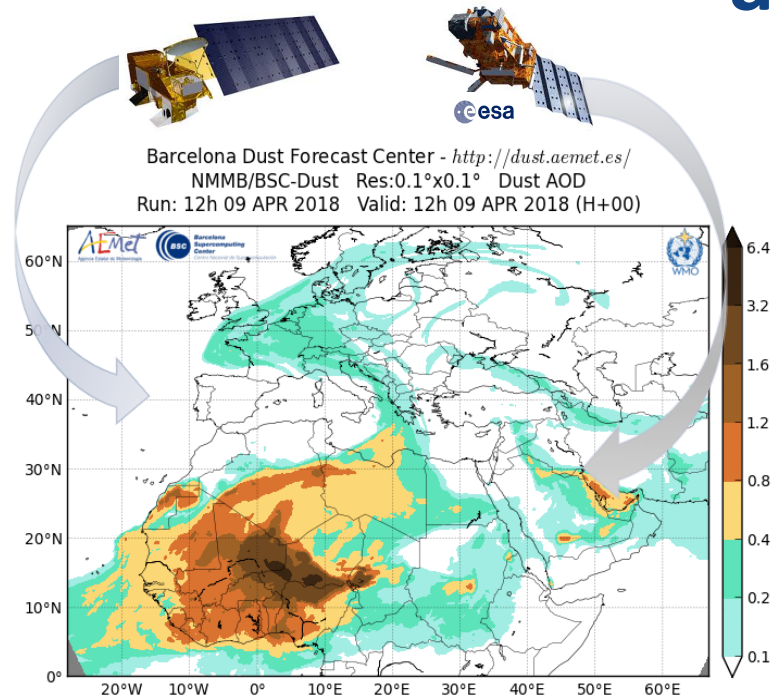
- How many viewing geometries and wavelengths are needed?
- Limits on the observational errors?

Testing:

- Test with synthetic radiance observations
- Test with real radiance observations



# MONARCH ensemble forecast for dust data assimilation



## Role of the ensemble:

- spatial spreading of information from observations
- statistically consistent increments between neighbouring grid points
- multivariate analysis

## monitoring

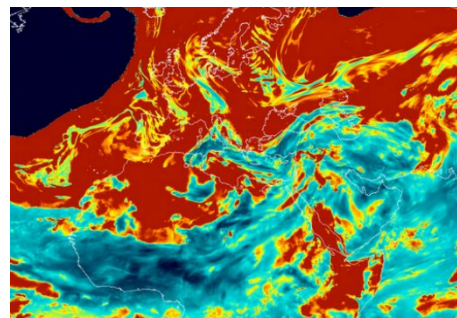
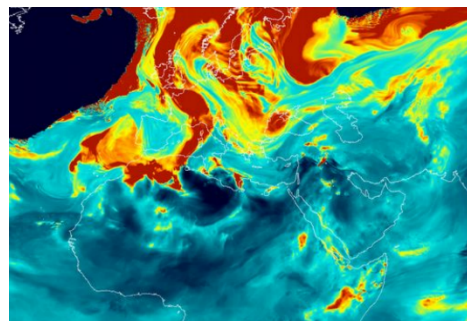
## forecast

reanalysis

analysis

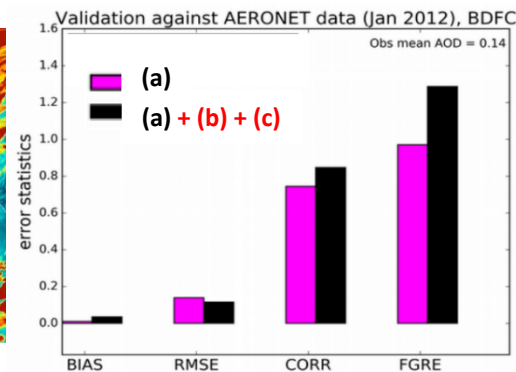
analysis-  
initialized  
prediction

## Normalized standard deviation



(a)

(a) + (b) + (c)



- (a) multi-parameter source perturbations
- (b) multi-physics source perturbations
- (c) multi-meteorological initial and boundary conditions



# DustClim Project (2017-2020)



Produce a **high resolution dust reanalysis** for Northern Africa, Middle East and Europe covering the satellite era of quantitative aerosol information, and develop **dust-related services** tailored to specific socio-economic sectors (transport, energy, health)

## Challenges for CES&AC

*high resolution  
feasibility  
code parallelization &  
efficiency*

*multi-year simulations*

*store & retrieve  
storage conventions &  
MONARCH\_reduce*

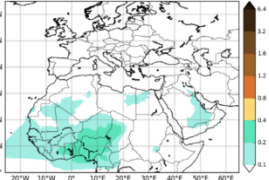
*ensemble simulations*

*automatisation  
autosubmit & auto-  
monarch*

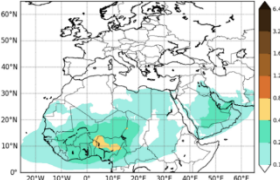


## Monthly dust analyses for 2012

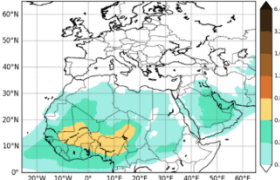
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201201



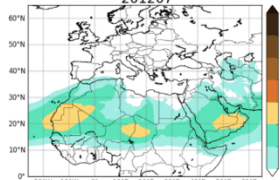
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201202



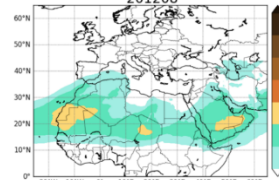
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201203



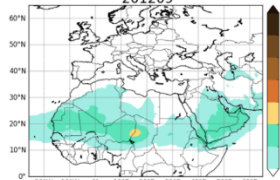
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201207



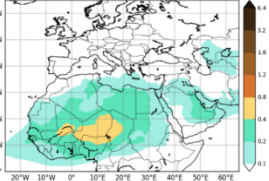
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201208



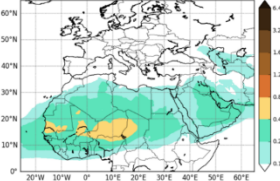
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201209



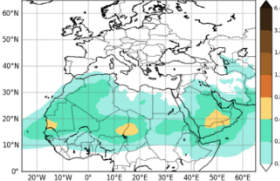
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201204



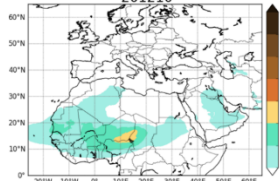
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201205



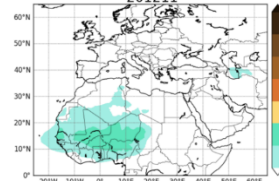
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201206



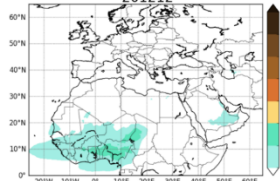
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201210



Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201211



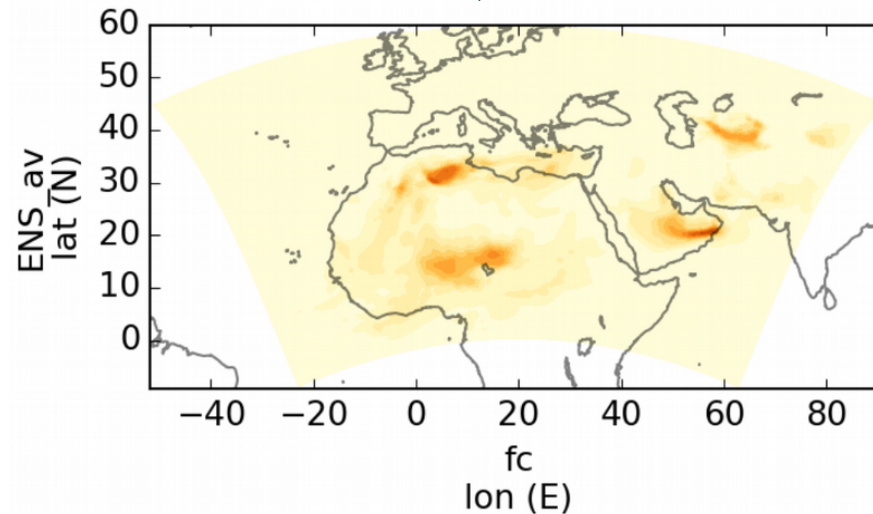
Dust AOD (550nm), ens\_analysis  
201212



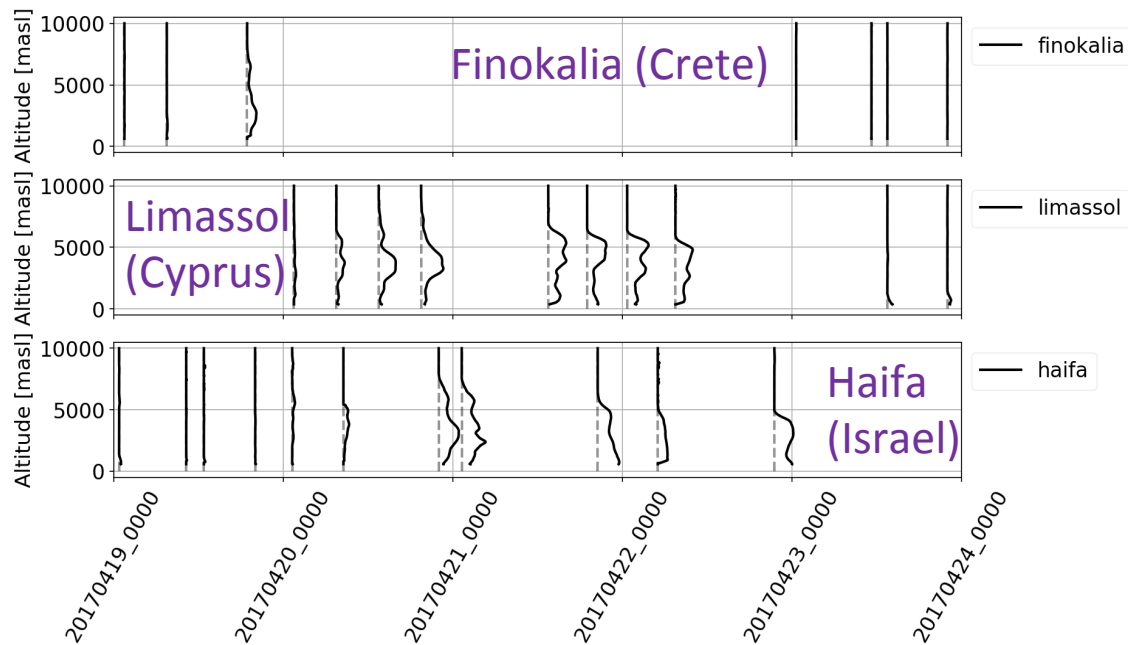
# Data assimilation of vertical dust profiles (J. Escribano)



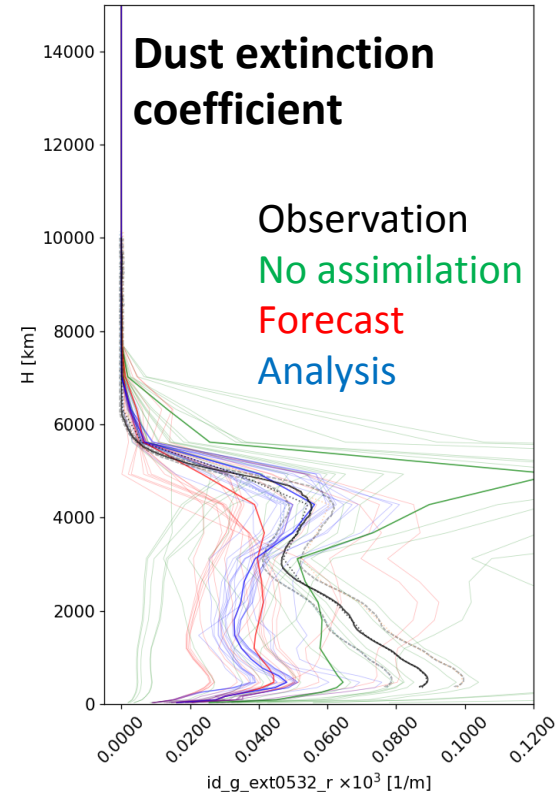
Dust optical  
depth



# OBS: Dust extinction coefficient

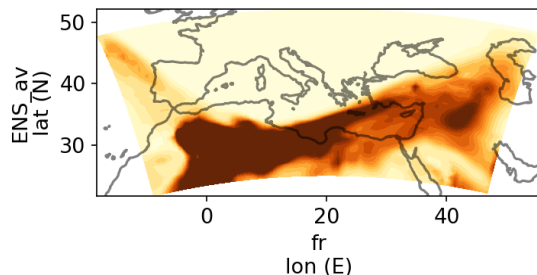


2017042120 Nonenm 32.49064636230469N 34.584022521972656E

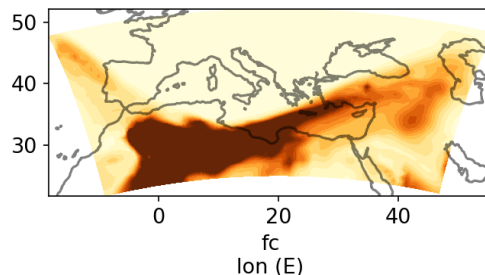


## Dust optical depth

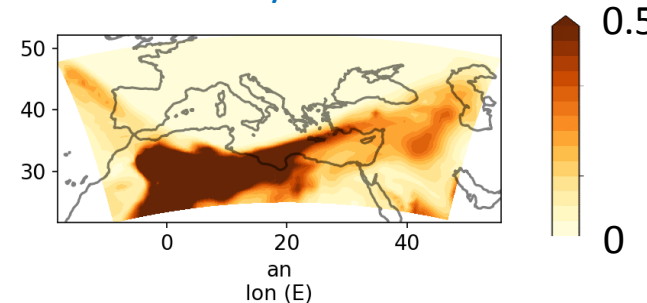
No assimilation



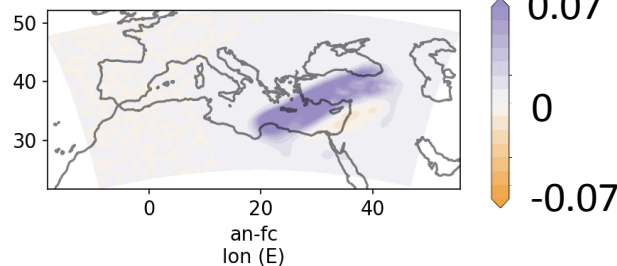
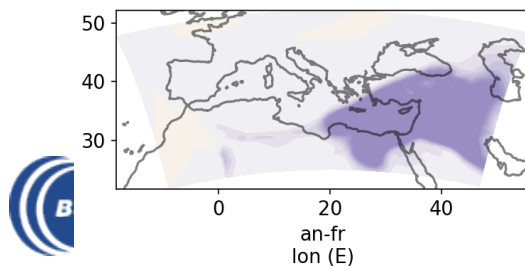
Forecast



Analysis



## Dust optical depth increments



STARS

# FRAGMENT: FRontiers in dust minerAloGical coMposition and its Effects upoN climaTe



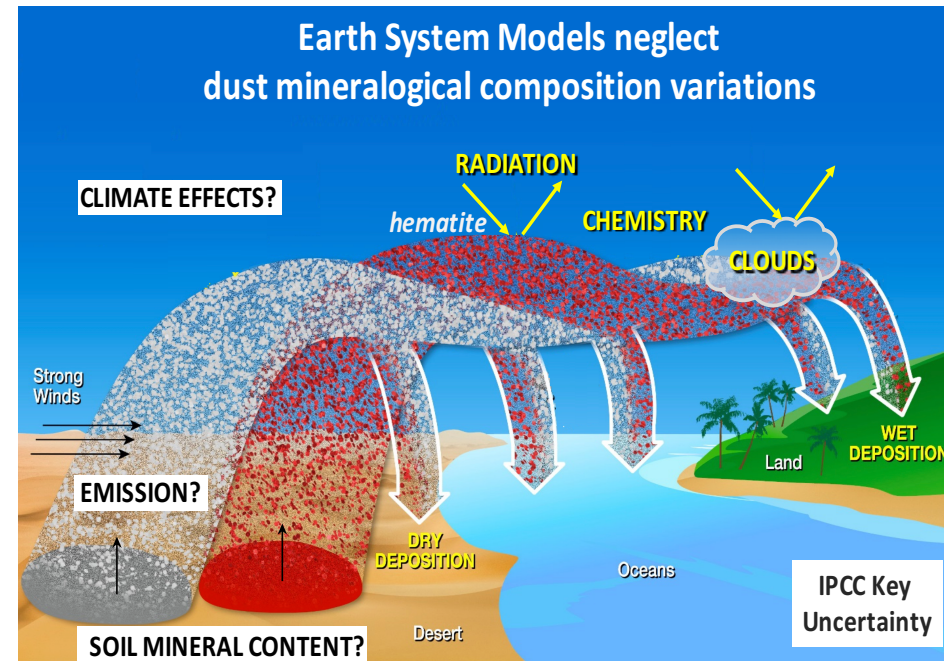
European Research Council  
Established by the European Commission



AXA  
Research Fund

## CONTEXT

- Dust aerosols are a mixture of different minerals, whose relative abundances, particle size distribution (PSD), shape, surface topography and mixing state influence their effect upon climate.
- Soil mineralogy atlases** for dust modelling are uncertain. They are derived by massively extrapolating an inhomogeneous and limited set of mineralogical analyses of soil samples that are particularly scarce in the arid and semi-arid areas that contain the dust sources
- Future high quality space borne spectroscopic mapping of soil mineralogy** is a promising path to understand the relative abundance of the key dust source minerals with sufficient detail and coverage, but the use of this resource has been virtually unexplored in the context of dust modelling.
- The complete lack of experimental studies tackling the size-resolved mineralogy of emitted dust due to **fragmentation of soil mineral aggregates** and its relationship with the parent soil hinders our ability to extend and constrain the theories of dust emission used in models.



National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Goddard Institute for Space Studies  
New York, N.Y.



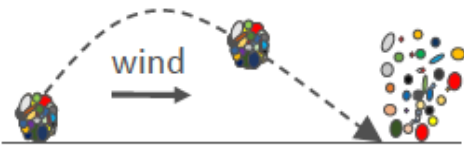


## Challenges

## Methods

Obj1  
WP1

### Emission of minerals



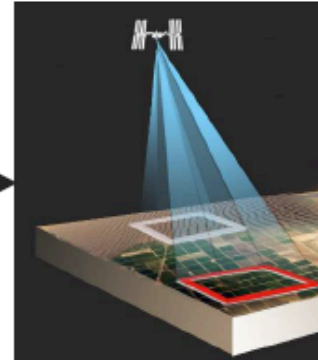
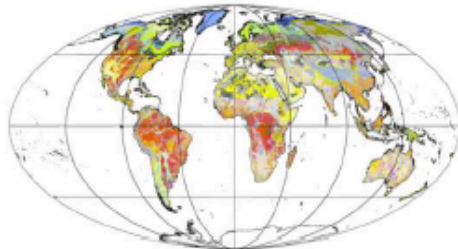
FRAGMENTation of aggregates



Theory  
+  
field campaigns  
+  
Laboratory analyses

Obj2  
WP2

### Global soil mineral content



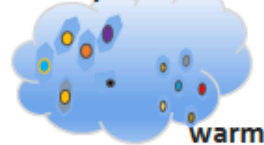
Field and Lab  
+  
Airborne spectroscopy  
+  
Space-borne spectroscopy  
**EMIT**

Obj3  
WP3

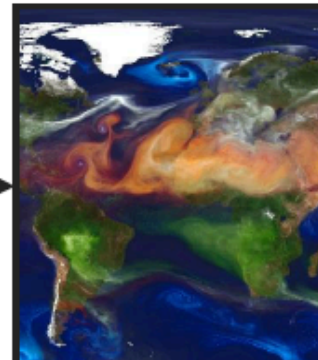
### Role of mineralogy



Mixed-phase



Radiation, Chemistry and Clouds



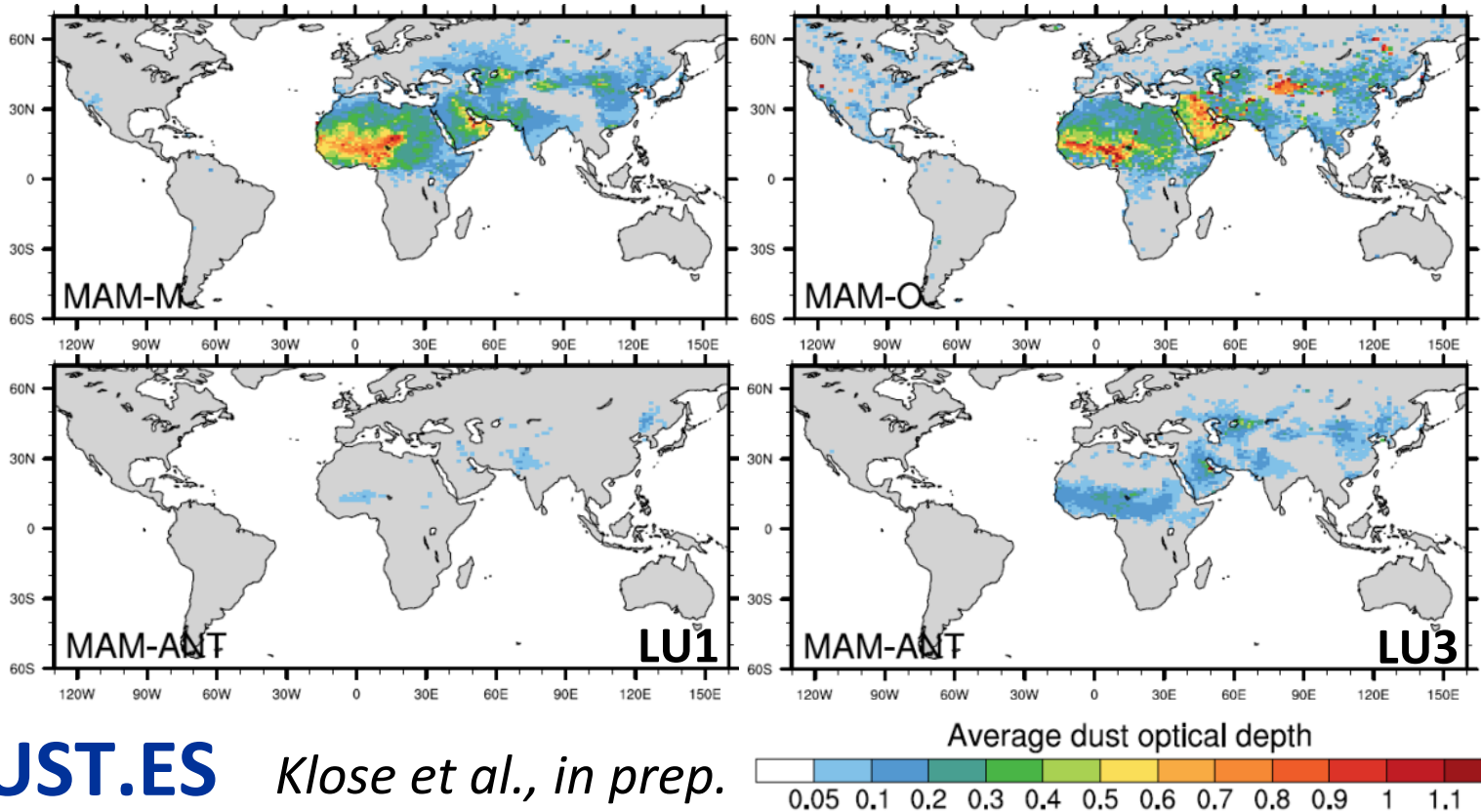
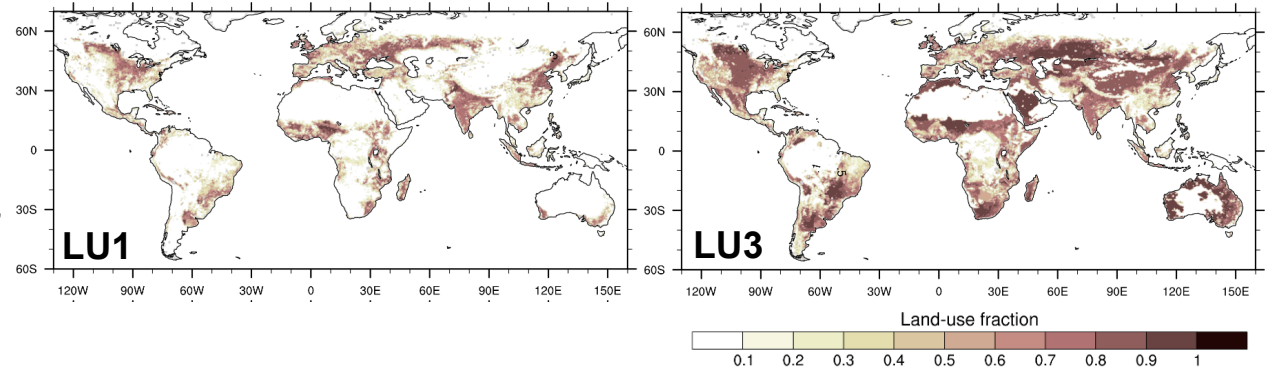
Modelling  
+  
State-of-the-art  
+  
New methodologies  
**EMIT**

# Dust emission from natural and anthropogenic sources (M. Klose)

## Land-use scenarios:

(LU1) Cropland, pasture

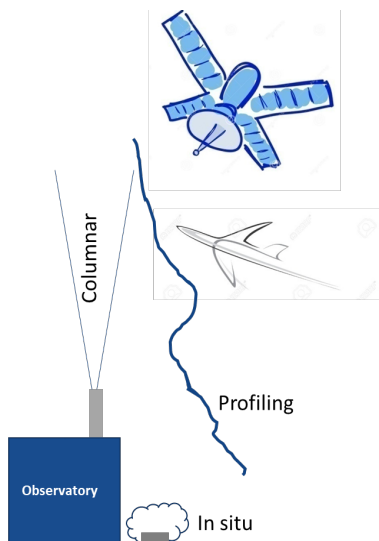
(LU3) Cropland, pasture,  
converted rangeland,  
rangeland



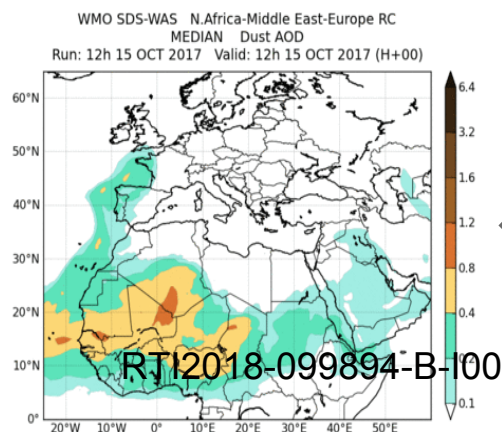
# SDS-WAS Regional Center activities

## Harmonised storage of observations and forecasts

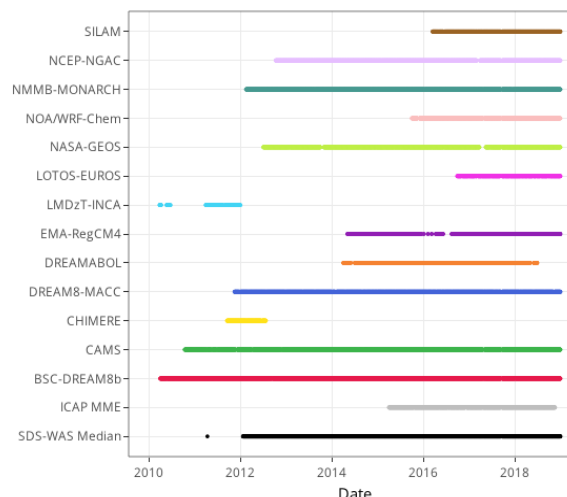
### NRT Observations



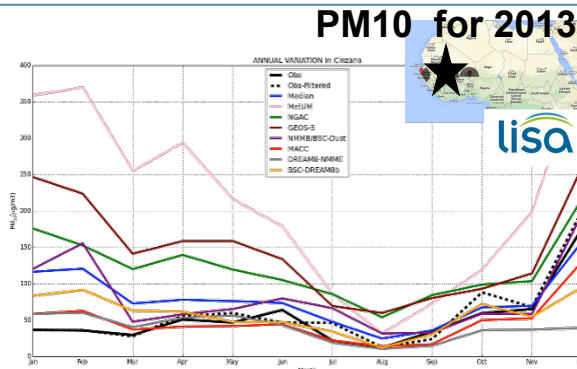
### Unique dust 72h forecast ensemble based on 12 models



### SDS-WAS available models

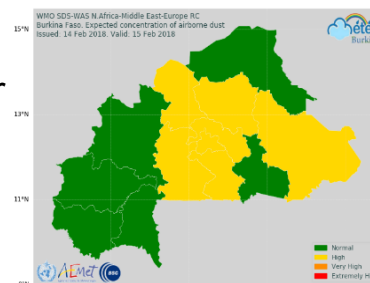


**Model evaluation:**  
Dust-filtered observations are used to provide the performance of the models



**User-oriented products:** Warning Advisory System for Burkina Faso and... in the future for NAMEE

**inDust**





# 18th AeroCom workshop 7th AeroSAT workshop

September 23 – 28, 2019  
BSC, Barcelona, Spain

hosts: Carlos Perez and Alexis Chanthasak  
[carlos.perez@bsc.es](mailto:carlos.perez@bsc.es) [alexis.chanthasack@bsc.es](mailto:alexis.chanthasack@bsc.es)

co-organizers (AeroCom): Michael Schulz / Stefan Kinne / Mian Chin  
co-organizers (AeroSAT): Thomas Popp / Ralph Kahn





**Barcelona  
Supercomputing  
Center**  
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



# Thank you!

## Acknowledgments

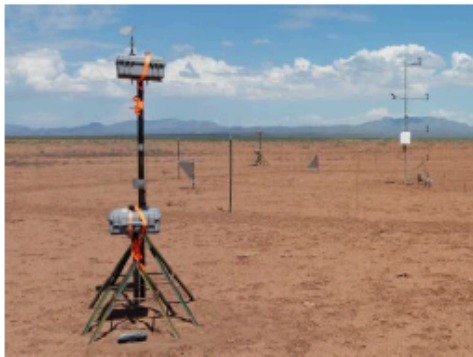
- European Research Council Grant FRAGMENT
- Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad (MINECO) as part of the BROWNING project RTI2018-099894-B-I00
- European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 747048, 789630 and COFUND-2016-754433
- Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS)
- ERA4CS

11<sup>th</sup> ICAP WG meeting - Tsukuba  
(Japan)

22/07/2019

# FRAGMENTation of aggregates

Understand emitted PSD of minerals and relationship with parent soil  
Extend theoretical framework(s) and produce global model scheme

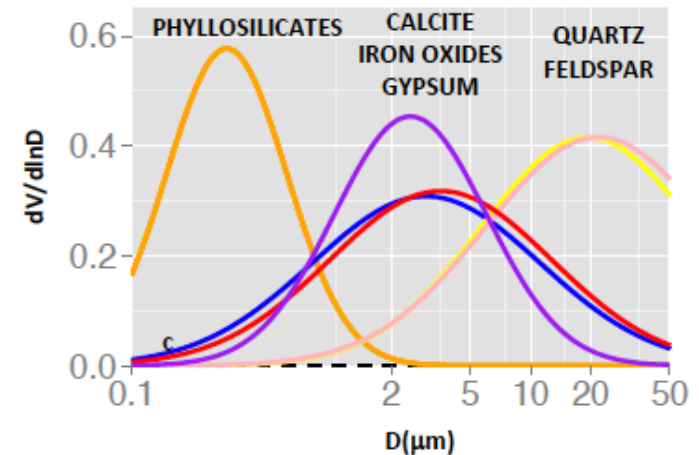


Field campaigns



Laboratory

- Spain, Morocco, US and *Iceland*
- Atmospheric Forcing
- Size-segregated and composition resolved dust fluxes
- Size-segregated and composition resolved dry and wet soil



Theory

Hypotheses testing

# Global soil-surface mineralogy

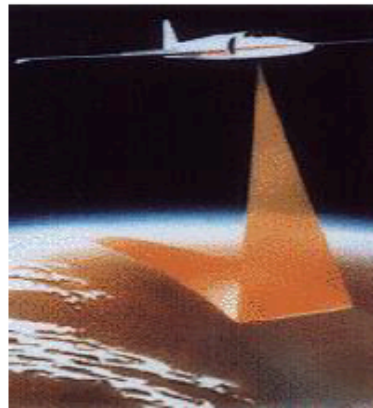
Constrain global soil-surface mineralogy  
Link spectroscopy of soil to dust emission



Field and lab spectroscopy

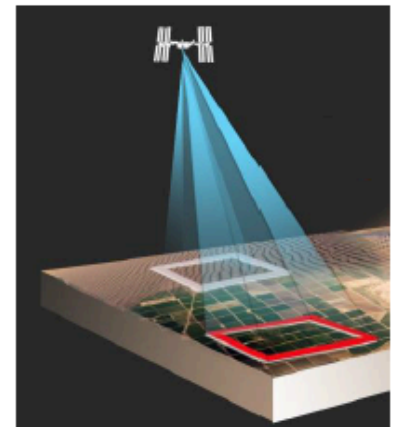
- Spain, Morocco, US....
- Point and field spectrometers
- Spectroscopy of soil and Aeolian samples
- Tetracorder Spectral Identification and Mapping
- Linking to size and composition resolved measurements relevant to theories of dust PSD

AVIRIS (US)



Airborne Spectroscopy

HYPERION/EMIT (2021)



Space-borne Spectroscopy

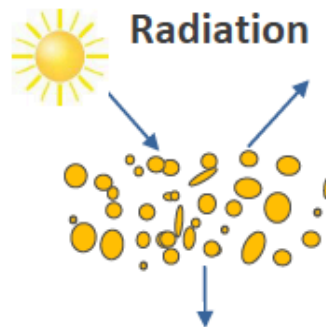
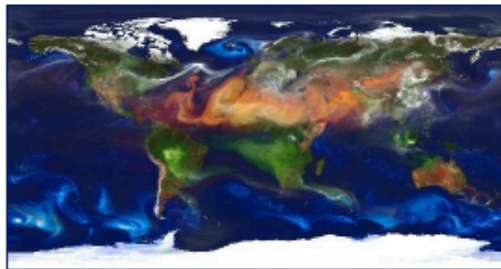
**SUPPORT and TIMELY  
IMPACT EMIT**



# Modeling and effects

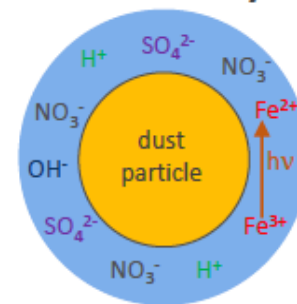
Quantify the present-day dust direct and indirect radiative forcing  
Minimal representation of mineralogy in Earth System models

## Modeling



**EMIT models**  
**AEROCOM-like experiments**

## Heterogeneous Chemistry



## Clouds



- BSC MONARCH Model
- Co-development with GISS ModelE
- Model constrained by new PSD's and mineral maps
- Data assimilation and thorough model evaluation
- Modeling optical properties (shape and mineralogy)
- Further constraints with radiance measurements
- Using state-of-the-art schemes for chemistry and clouds